

***PSEUDOGNAPHALIUM MARTIRENSE* (ASTERACEAE, GNAPHALIEAE),
A NEW SPECIES FROM BAJA CALIFORNIA**

JON P. REBMAN

Curator of Botany
San Diego Museum of Natural History
San Diego, California 92101
jrebman@sdnhm.org

GUY L. NESOM

Research Associate
Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
guynesom@sbcglobal.net

ABSTRACT

Pseudognaphalium martirensense Rebman & Nesom, **sp. nov.**, is described from the higher elevations of the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez in northern Baja California, where it is known by 7 collections at 1300–2800 meters elevation. It is distinct from *P. beneolens* in its higher elevation habitats, broader and weakly bicolor leaves, shiny and more hyaline-translucent phyllaries, and fewer flowers per capitulum. Photographs of herbarium specimens (with details) and a distribution map are provided.

Focus on the taxonomy of Gnaphalieae from Baja California reveals an undescribed species from the Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez.

PSEUDOGNAPHALIUM MARTIRENSE Rebman & Nesom, **sp. nov.** **TYPE: MEXICO. Baja California.** [Mpio. Ensenada]); Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Rancho San Pedro Mártir, occasional in chaparral, ca. 1700 m, 17 Sep 1967, *Moran 14559* (holotype: SD 68137, Figure 2).

Similar to *Pseudognaphalium beneolens* in its narrow leaves with a subclasping, short-decurrent base and relatively small heads but distinct in its higher elevation habitats, broader, thinner, and weakly bicolorous leaves, shiny and more hyaline-translucent phyllaries, and fewer pistillate flowers.

Perennial from a woody taproot. **Stems** usually numerous from the base, sharply ascending then erect, 30–50 cm tall, lightly sericeous-tomentose, eglandular. **Leaves:** basal and lower cauline oblanceolate to oblong-lanceolate or linear-oblanceolate, with flat margins, 1.5–3.5 cm long, slightly narrowing distally, weakly bicolor, persistently gray-tomentose abaxially, glabrescent-green adaxially, short stipitate glandular under the pubescence on both surfaces, base subclasping and usually decurrent 1–4 mm, sometimes slightly widened and subauriculate. **Heads** in terminal and axillary clusters, inflorescence subcorymboid to nearly paniculate. **Involucres** 4–5 mm long, 2.5–3.5 mm wide; phyllaries broadly oblong-ovate, shiny and hyaline-translucent, outer with rounded-apiculate apex, becoming narrower inward and with a more acute apex, innermost with a narrowly triangular, green, glandular stereome. **Pistillate florets** 26–37. **Bisexual florets** 3–6. **Achenes** ca. 0.9–1 mm long, surface minutely papillate to smooth at maturity.

Additional collections. Baja California. Mpio. Ensenada: Sierra de Juárez: 5 mi N of Rancho Casa Verde, among rocks on arroyo bank in a shallow valley, 1375 m, 18 Sep 1971, *Moran 18514* (SD); Portezuelo de Jamau, ca. 1300 m, 2 Oct 1966, *Moran 13680* (SD); Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Los Llanitos, ca. 2500 m, 17 Aug 1967, *Moran 14258* (SD); Santa Rosa, ca. 2050 m, 20 Aug 1967, *Moran 14430* (SD); valley in upper Arroyo Copal, fairly common on dry rocks, ca. 2000 m, 25 Aug 1968, *Moran 15489* (SD); near top of Cerro “2828,” ca. 2800 m, 10 Aug 1969, *Witham 410* (SD).

Most of the specimens of *Pseudognaphalium martirensense* were previously misidentified as *P. microcephalum* (Nutt.) Anderb. because of the oblanceolate leaf shape, but *P. martirensense* differs from that species in having shorter involucres (2.5–3.5 mm vs. 5–6 mm in *P. microcephalum*), leaves with short stipitate glands on both surfaces under the tomentose vestiture, and it occurs in mountain habitats at much higher elevations than *P. microcephalum*, which occurs along the immediate coast north of Ensenada.

Pseudognaphalium martirensense appears to be most like *P. beneolens* but differs in having shorter, oblanceolate, slightly bicolored leaves (vs. linear, mostly concolorous leaves), shorter decurrent leaf bases (1–4 mm vs. 5–15 mm), shorter involucres (2.5–3.5 mm vs. 4–7 mm) with shiny, fewer involucral bracts, fewer pistillate flowers (26–36 vs. 39–69), and fewer bisexual flowers (3–6 vs. 5–11).

This new species adds to the amazing diversity of endemics in the higher elevation mountains of northern Baja California. The distribution pattern of *Pseudognaphalium martirensense* closely matches other endemics known from both the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez, including *Ericameria parishii* var. *peninsularis*, *Astragalus circumdatus*, *Lupinus latifolius* var. *wigginsii*, *Salvia pachyphylla* subsp. *meridionalis*, *Ipomopsis effusa*, *Leptosiphon melingii*, *Eriogonum foliosum*, *Eriogonum hastatum*, and *Eriogonum wrightii* var. *oresbium*.

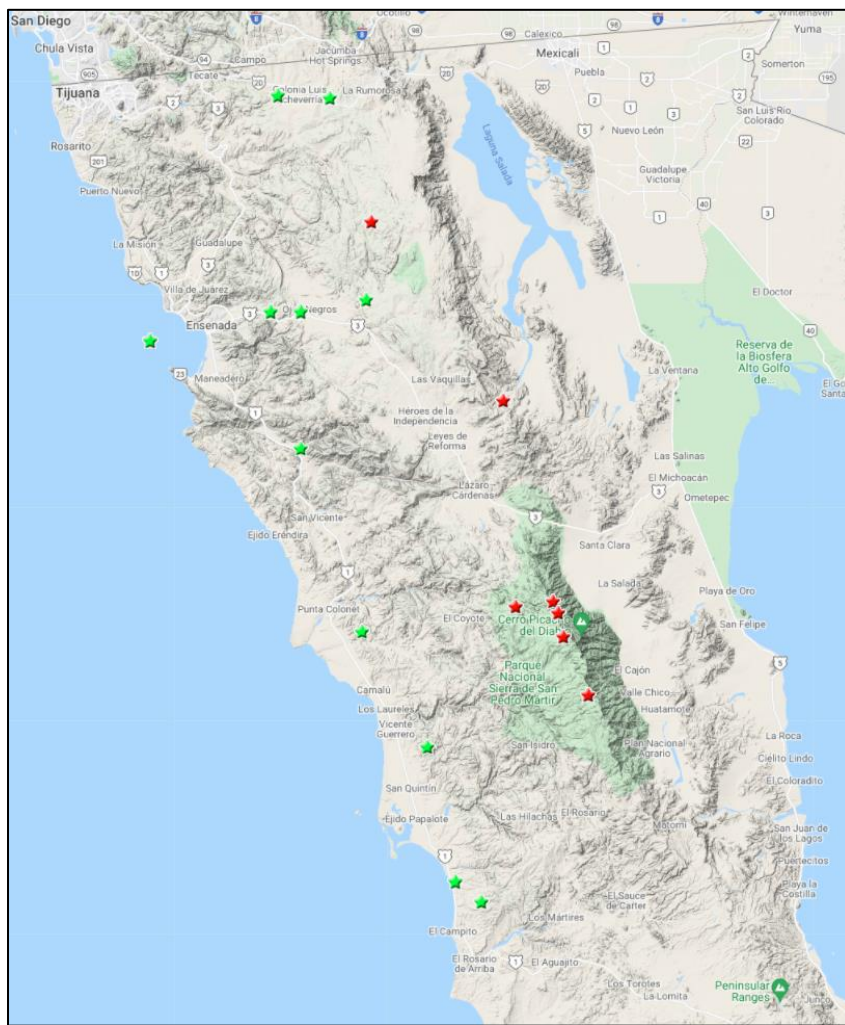


Figure 1. Distribution of *Pseudognaphalium martirensense* (red stars) and *P. beneolens* (green stars) in Baja California, Mexico.



Figure 2. *Pseudognaphalium martirensis*. Moran 14559 (holotype, SD).



Figure 4. *Pseudognaphalium martirensis*. Moran 15489 (SD).



Figure 5. *Pseudognaphalium beneolens*. Ensenada Mpio, Baja California, Mexico. Moran 25090 (SD).



Figure 6. *Pseudognaphalium martirens*. Stems from Moran 14559.

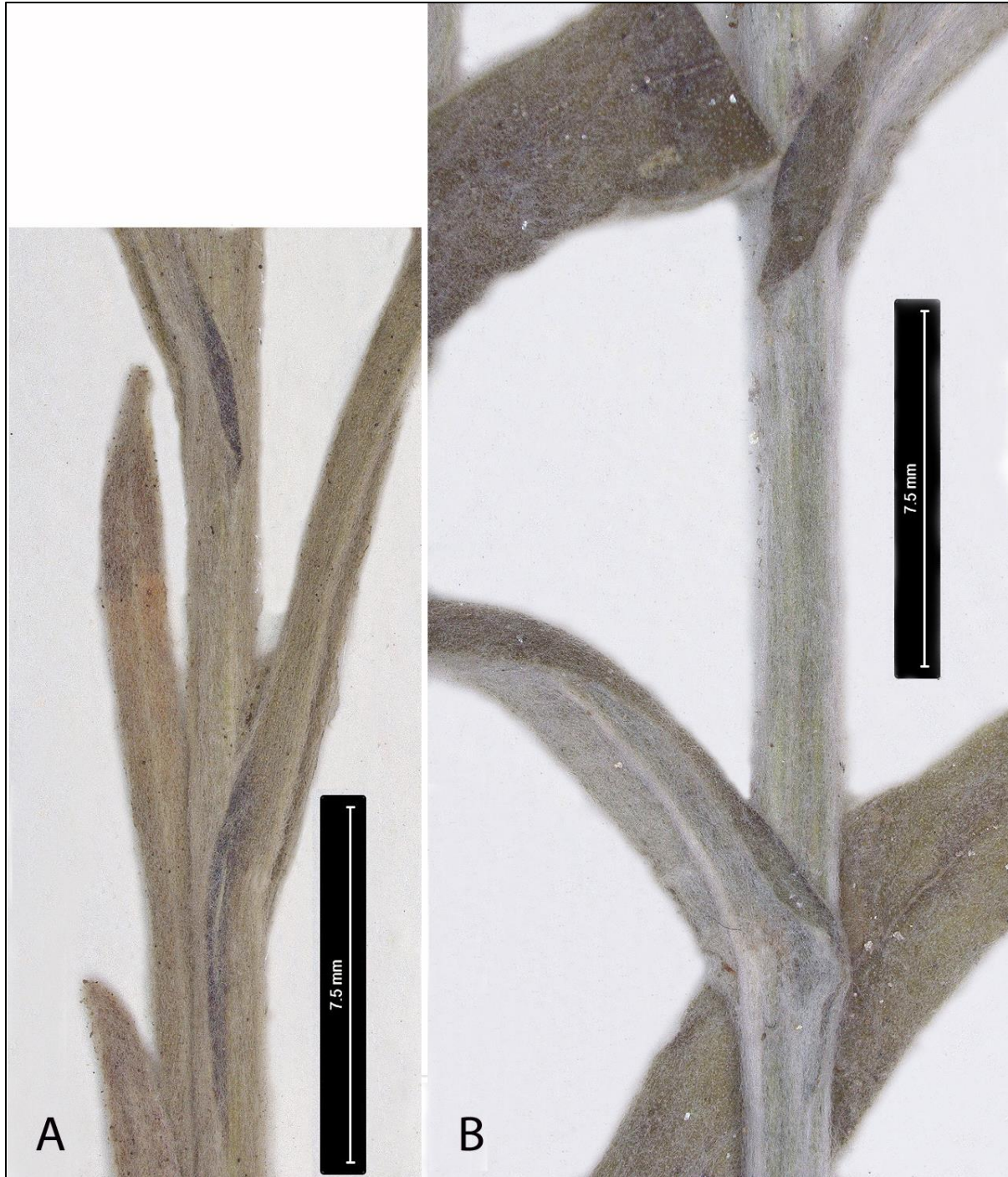


Figure 7. Leaf insertion and vestiture. A. *Pseudognaphalium beneolens* (Moran 25090). B. *Pseudognaphalium martirens* (Moran 14559).



Figure 8. Involucral morphology. Top. *Pseudognaphalium martirens* (Moran 14559) Bottom. *Pseudognaphalium martirens* (left: Moran 14559), *P. beneolens* (right: Moran 25090).